sanctions and the sports' boycott against South Africa. At the same time, there has been no departure from India's traditional policy of whole hearted support to the Anti-apartheid Movement. In this context, the Government welcomes the success of the pre-constitutional talks held in Johannesburg on November 29, 1991, between the ANC, the South African Government and 18 other political parties. The talks resulted in dates being set for an All-Party Conference to be named as "The Convention for Democracy in South Africa, CODESA" to meet on December 20, 1991, to discuss the constitutional future.

(b) The Government is aware of its obligations towards the implementation of the Commonwealth decision to lift "people to people" sanctions including consular and visa restrictions. If it is found necessary, the Government will carefully consider the opening of consular offices. The question of diplomatic representation in South Africa will be considered, once the Government is convinced that the process of dismantling apartheid has become irreversible.

(c) Yes, Sir. While the Harare Commonwealth Summit decided that "people to people" sanctions be lifted immediately, it recommended that "economic sanctions, including trade and investment measures, should be lifted when appropriate transitional mechanisms have been agreed which would enable all the parties to participate fully and effectively in negotiations." Further, Financial sanctions should be lifted "only when agreement is reached on the text of a new democratic constitution, unless a contrary recommendation is made by agreement at the proposed All Party Conference, or by an Interim Government." Finally, the Commonwealth Summit decided that the "arms embargo should remain in force until a new post-apartheid South African Government is firmly established.".

(d) India is a party to be above decisions.

तिब्बत के मामले में भारत का दृष्टिकोण

1670. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बत को स्वतंत्रता दिए जाने के मामले में भारत सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है ;

(ख) इस समय भारत में कितने तिब्बती बसे हुए हैं ; और

(ग) वे मुख्यतया कहां-कहां बसे हुये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री माधवसिंह सोलंकी) : (क) तिब्बत के संबंध में सरकार की नीति बराबर एक सी रही है और सुविदित है । सरकार तिब्बत को चीन का एक स्वायत्त क्षेत्र मानती है ।

(ख) इस समय भारत में बसे तिब्बती शरणार्थियों की संख्या 68,639 है ।

(ग) तिब्बती शरणार्थी मुख्यतया हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा कर्नाटक में बसे हैं ।

Jakhar's Dubai visit

1671. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Hindu dated of 14th November, 1991 under the caption "Ministry calls Jakhar's Dubai stopover an official visit"; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agriculture Minister visited Dubai in United Arab Emirates on November 14-16, 1991 for promotion

of NRI investment and contacts with non-resident Indian community in the UAE.

Governmets stand on Myanmar's issue

1672. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made by the Government of India to pressurise Myanmar's military Government to restore democracy there and to release the noble prize winner Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi unconditionally;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard;

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Government have been making appropriate efforts in this regard, both on its own and in concert with other like-minded countries at the UN.

(b) and (c) Our strong sympathy and support for the democratic aspirations of the people of Myanmar have been publicly expressed on several occasions. Our recent statement, issued on 11-11-91 and duly communicated to the Myanmar Government strongly urged the latter to immediately and unconditionally release this year's Nobel Peace Prize Winner, Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi. We also co-sponsored a resolution on the subject in the UN, which was adopted without a vote on 29th November, 91 at the Third Committee of the UN, dealing with Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Questions. The resolution, while welcoming the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi, expresses concern about the violation of human rights in Myanmar, and urges that Government to take firm steps for the establishment of a democratic state.

Chinese arms to India's neighbours

1673. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report which appeared in the Hindustan Times of the 13th November, 1991 captioned China's arms exports to neighbours has been raised;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have conveyed its serious concern at international fora; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are aware of continuing defence cooperation between China and Pakistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, and of sales of defence equipment by China to these countries.

(c) and (d) Government have taken up the matter bilaterally with the Chinese Government. In international fora, Government have expressed concern about the spiralling arms race in conventional weapons, and have called for reduction of conventional arms and forces to levels dictated by minimum needs of defence.

India's role in the affairs of Myanmar

1674. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propos[illegible] to recall our Ambassador from Rangoon in view of the denial of democratic and human rights in Myanmar and the illegal arrest of Myanmar's